# The Washington Times

(Every Day in the Year) OWNED AND ISSUED BY

#### The Washington Times . . . Publishing Company

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1894.

# "The Times" Is a Family Paper.

It is conducted upon lines calculated to take it to every home in Washing-

To every home in the suburbs of Washington also; So it is not sensational, It is complete.

THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING IN IT FOR THE FAMILY.

IT MAKES NO MATTER.

K------

The faster the subscriptions for THE TIMES come in the better. It makes no matter how last they come. Subscribers will be served regularly and promptly, all for ten cents a week, and this price includes the Sunday paper. It requires no blackboard and no ik to prove that if every subscriber to THE Tixes secured one more subscriber the circulation of The Times would be doubled. Let everybody do his part, therefore. This journal is a co-operative enterprise and all of its friends are true friends. They can carry business to it, business in subscribers and business in advertising. They can influence their merchant friends. They can also patronize their friends who advertise in the columns of Tun Times. This paper needs the help of all of its friends, because it is not satissled merely to be a pronounced success; it wants to be a marvelous and unparalleled

NO DISCRIMINATION NEEDED.

It is very gratifying to know that one of the companies of envalry from Fort Myer was not ordered out to meet the Coxey army. We could hardly conceive of a more unwise action on the part of the government than this would have been. The hasty and unwarranted arrest of the advance guard of forty several days since was sufficient in the way of blunders. We are not prepared to believe that there are in this city "many, who, if they could, would be mischief makers." It is certain none of the friends of Coxey, or of the movement of the masses of which he is at present the conspicuous exponent, would advise any breach of law and order; and so far as we can see his march is in every manner a singularly well-executed move on his part, for the avowed purpose, as he proudly states, "to call the attention of the public to the real condition, the real necessities, of the masses of honest wage-earners in this country;" for we venture to say that no move has been made by so inconsiderable a number of men which has caused such wide newspaper comment since the late lamented John Brown invaded the sacred soil of Virginia. So far Coxev is a success.

In the meantime, while all the organs of the status quo declare the game to be a mosquito, they still declare that the guns are all "loaded for bear." Any man who is not ready to deciare Coxey and all his followers and sympathizers either fools or knaves is himself rele gated to the ranks of the doubtful and the dangerous. We do not know whether Mr. Coxey's "dream" was for good or ill, but we do know that there is at present no editorial Joseph capable of foretelling its true significance and final results. There are many honone of the seven "fat kine" there are seventy times seven of the "lean kine," and who while firm believers in the possibilities of a republican form of government, yet feel that the present trend of things is toward the continuous enlargement of this divergency of proportions. This disturbance of the waters s too deep to be stilled by the pouring on of a little oil of platitude or in building any hastily constructed breakwater to keep back the

We said weeks ago, don't laugh at Coxev. We now say that there is nothing so catching as new ideas. There is a vast field of the dissatisfied into which these ideas are falling. No man can judge of the crop. We do say, however, that nothing could so stimulate the rapid rooting of this far-flying thistle down as any action on the part of either the local or the general government that could be construed into an act of oppression or an unwarranted discrimination against Mr. Coxey and his peaceful band of lobbyists over similar bands, better elothed, better equipped with money and influence. Man is only a higher animal, and it is always wise not to crowd him to the consciousness of that fact. We, like Coxey, hope for better times, and always for wise laws wisely administered.

## MAKING HISTORY.

Men speak of the days of creation and of history very much in the same way as though creation had long since ceased, and of history as a piece of tapestry work on which the last stitch had been taken, while in fact creation is going on at the same rate and by the same laws whose inaugural was celebrated when the "morning stars sang together." And history is making at the same rate, one day at a time, one stitch at a time. Sometimes : stitch of startling color works itself in, and is not quite satisfactory to the present supervisors of the local factory. They are unable to see how it happened. But, when the work of history making is complete for any distinct people or race, the student of art will doubtiess find each stitch a sequence neces sary to the logical course of events.

Sometimes there are days which seem to be of great importance, days that marshal in a motley crowd of days that dress themselves in uniform slowly. But come as they may, they are all the legitimate progeny of the yesterdays. Sometimes a day comes like a new disease. The medical faculty puts on its con-

ventional spectacles for a thorough diagnosis, that the new comer may be carefully and properly classified and christened. After the new disease has done its work, it has made a character for itself and has classified itself. There is a disease called revolution that is always liable to break out on any other body politic, and, indeed, is looked for and prophe sied, but never is expected to attack our own. Revolutions, like the smallpox, when it fails to kill the patient, for a time at least drives out all other forms of disease. It would be a new and characteristic treatment of this dis ease, when it was known that the premonitory fever was raging in the veins of the patient, to await the appearance of the first pustule of the general eruption, and draw a line about it with a caustic pencil and expect

the disease to disappear! The body politic is sick. A fever of discontent is raging in the veins. The arteries are pulsating at an unsound and possibly dangerous rate. Pustules are appearing that indicate what the ailment is without any further diagnosis. Our assembled wisdom might well be in consultation in regard to the general symptoms of prognosis in similar cases,

But the talk is of yesterday. The three high commissioners, whose duty it is to look after the special interests of the head, have not been unmindful of their importance or present duty. They have given due notice that it is quite useless for the disease to proceed along any of the arteries leading in their direction; that no such at-tempt could result in good, and in order to avoid summary expuision it would be wiser to remain away! What a pity it is that the Jews and the governing powers at Jerusalem had not been in more modern and amicable relations! When the rabble from Galilee was known to be approaching that city, the rulers and regulators of which (the then respectable status quo) had been so roundly denounced by Him who now came at the head of His following riding on an ass's colt, what consequences might have been averted by the prompt and efficient action of such three

high commissioners! These men are only lobbyists. In a general way Mr. Reed approves of the lobby. Several hundred came over a few days since from Philadelphia. To be sure, the case was different. These hundreds rode here; they, or omebody, paid their railroad and hotel bills. And, besides, they only came to ask a continuance of the loaves and fishes. These Coxeyites are poor, ragged and unwashed, and they have the effrontery to ask a new

style of issue of government rations! However, good ideas are sometimes born illegitimately. This manifesto of the commissioners might be stereotyped for us at the next presidential inauguration, thereby keeping out, not 200 ragged men, but 20,000 office seekers. A queer business, this making of history. This proclamation will stand out clear on the darker groundwork. Coxey and his band may not enter. Meanwhile the chief high priest of Wall street comes over to remind the guardian of the treasure house that he discounted his last note for \$50,000,000 solely on the agreement that we would prom ise there should be no more silver legislation; Verily the weavers are all busy. We may be making history faster than we think. Who

### WHAT CAUSES COXEYS.

This is the way everybody CORRESPONDENT

OF THE feels about Coxey-at least CHICAGO TIMES. almost everybody. Cleveland, from the deep, august seclusion of the minor recesses of the White House, sends word to inquiring souls who stop at the barbican for information that he will be blind, deaf, and dumb to Coxey. That he will not permit himself to be aroused to Coxey under any presidential elecumstances unless the local control pierces him with some Macedonian cry for help and declares a local inability to cope with the doughty Coxey. Cleveland at this crisis of Coxey ought to send for Villard and John Sherman and Bankers Fairchild and Cannon, as well as Jackal Benedict. He ought to convene his back-stairs cabinet. It is with their sage and disinterested aid and counsel that Cleveland swindles And it is just such maltreatment of public right, just such public blood letting as bond swindles and the death of silver which among other evils produce a crop of Coxeys. Sow and seed down your land with protection robberies, national banks, and bond swindles, and you will reap a mob of Coxeys, a little ring of millionaires, and a thunderburst of strikes and labor upheavais.

Such a thing as Coxey is a result. Such conspiracies as Cleveland, Wall Street & Co. are the everyday causes. Cleveland violated law last Summer when he and Carlisle permitted the New York banks to remain open contrary to law. These banks were below their reserves. They were refusing to pay depositors. They issued "clearing-house certificates" and made depositors pay 5 per cent premium to draw their own money. Yet despite all this violation and breaking of plain law and all this admitted insolvency Cleveland permitted them to remain at large in criminal possession of the street. Cleveland against law, against the expressed will of Congress, dug into and diverted to unlawful purposes \$30,000,000 of the gold reserve of the overnment. Cleveland sold to Wall street a eriminal issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds. It was a crime without public cause or excuse. It had its sole emanation in the private greed of Cleveland, Wall street & Co. Cleveland sen the tariff bill in Charge of Assistant Treasurer Hamlin to New York to be pawed over and mouthed and mumbled by the New York chamber of commerce to see if its every item was to the worshipful gush and taste of these

wolves. Cleveland is a law-breaker in forty sorts: he ought to be a little patient with such a trifling criminal as Coxey, whose most heinous offense so far has been to "run" a tollgate, and whose darkest caper is to live by the roadside like a vagrant. Coxey says he wants to lobby a scheme or two through Congress, A man like Cleveland, who all through the extra session stood with a bribe in one hand and a White-House bludgeon in the other, compelling and coercing House and Senate to return a verdict of death to silver ought to sympathize with his fellow-lobbyist from Massillon. Cleveland should reflect that every law breaker can't become President, and so reflecting avoid becoming coarse and cruel with Coxey just because he (Cleveland) is in the White House and Coxey is not. It is a rotten state of economics which produces a Cleveland, Wall Street & Co., or Coxey and his army. But of the two evils I think the latter is the lesser. They both prove public blood poisoning.

ALFRED H. LEWIS,

HITS-OR MISSES.

It is assumed in business circles that Hon. John C. New still preserves his old-time Hoosier Democratic every-day disposition because he wears reversible cuffs.

It may as well be stated that there would be mighty little fun in a Republican convention if large numbers of delegates are no present from the South.

Dr. Depew, the New York Advertiser tells us, might as well understand that no man who travels in a private car can be Prezident in '96, or any other year.

George B. McClellan, jr., is a Tammany

It is not thought that Postmaster General ssell's warfare on the hyphenated post offices will hurt his standing among the hy phenated swells of Washington society. A Western exchange assures us that the

theatrical manager who offers Miss Pollard \$1,000 a night will have an elephant on hi ands. Anything but an elephant, sir. It is rumored that Senator Hill intends to

caucus himself and read the Democratic party out of itself.

The Evening Star's special accounts of the approach of the Coxey army are works of art

est impossible to beat. And now Breckenridge, Minnesota, wants

It seems that it is Oliver Ames, jr., and no the old man, who has built the \$2,000 dog kennel in Boston; and it is stated also that young Oliver only owns a \$2 purp anyway. Evidently Mark Twate would never have made a good editor. The failure of his pub-

lishing concern indicates that he didn't know what not to print. A funny man of the New York World remarks that Governor Tillman may be still in

the ring, but that he cannot ring in the still, Fifteen dollars a day represents the average amount put into every saloon in the United States. This is evidently not counting the

It is thought that Senator Smith's fevered appeal to heaven to save the Democratic party

has not yet been answered. Verdi announces that he will write no more nusie, but he will go on just the same in the

General Coxey intends to run for Congress, and it must be admitted that if he should be elected he would find himself in congenial

The Chicago Times remarks that Governor

Tillman, with \$50,000 worth of liquor on his hands ought not now to fear that the Governor of North Carolina will find his hospitalities intermittent or desultory. The trial of Mr Breekingidge's congres-

sional district will be begun and finished on A usually able contemporary remarks that Governor Tillman now has rum enough on

hand to last the Governors of the two Carolinas an even century. Doubtful. It is rumored that your uncle Adrian Anson

ontemplates playing ball this season.

Under the general management of Hon. Perry Heath and Hon, Elam Hack there is nothing the matter with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Col. Breckinridge is already running for Congress, and complaints will soon arrive that the track is greased,

The sunflower philosopher of the Atchison Globe remarks that the man spends most of his time when around home wondering where the women folks have hid the things he wants.

#### CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

In the Republican field days which we have een having in the Senate there have been two Senators in particular who have always been on hand, McPherson and Coke, The formerly probably stays from interest and the latter from inertia. It must be said to the credit of Mr. McPherson that he has been a patient listener and an attentive one, and when it comes to schedules we may expect to hear some sharp criticisms from him, as it is then that he promises to do his work.

The chaplain of the House is a strict ob server of the parliamentary usage of the House in his petition to the deity. The mercy he asks for sick or injured members is always coupled with the name of the state from which the gentieman comes. There is still room for error, as the form "the Senator from Alabama" or "the Senator from Mississippi" is not specific in directing the deity's elemency.

There is an unusually large number of curious names in the list of the present Congress almost a rival to the New York Sun's Dink Bolt collection. An Illinois member is the sead with the name of B. F. Funk. From Tipton, Ind., comes Hon. Dan Waugh. Owen W. Kem is a Populist from Broken Bow, Neb. Niles P. Hangen halfs from Wiscond W. Wessel and School and Niles P. Haugen halls from Wisconsin. Lafe Pence is the eloquent young silver advocate from Colorado whose maiden speech elec-trifled the House. Halder E. Boen is a mem-ber from Minnesota. Several of these names indicate the Scandinavian infusion in the population of the districts they represent.

Beliamy Storer, the name of the Clacinnati
member, has a sonorous sound. The junior
member from Virginia, Eppa Hunton, has a
cognomen of a peculiar formation. Several
members give as their Christian names what are usually regarded as nicknames, but are in these cases, as their proprietors insist, their own given names, such as Tom, L. Johnson of Cleveland, Jo Abbott of Texas, Jerry Simpson, and Dan Waugh.

There was a lively tist in the House vesterday about the race-track bill, in which Bourke Cochran again exhibited his hostility to the Tammany camp, which was supporting the bill. The New York Congressman made the bill. The New York Congression made the neat point that he failed to see why a thing that was a crime in one place should be permitted in another, and declared that there was no difference between betting at Ivy City, Benning, or Capitol Hill.

Benning, or Capitol Hill.

The minority report wanted the bill called
"A bill to permit gambling in the District of
Columbia, etc.," but this medicine was not
necessary, for the bill was benten by a good
margin. Mr. Engeman was here in person to
witness the result of the light.

Columbus, Ohio, April 23. - The latest reports reseived by President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, show suspension of work by 8,000 men in Alabama, 5,000 in Tennessee and Kentucky, 2,000 in West Virginin, 5,000 in Indiana, 25,000 in Ohio, 25,000 in Illinois, 1,300 in Iowa, 2,000 in Indian Territory, 1,300 in Hewa, 2,000 in Pennsylvania, 300 in Miebigan; total, 125,300. P. P. Penna, vice president, and John Fehe, members of the executive board, and who are in Illinois, telegraph as follows:

"Munrayshono.—The situation in southern Illinois is out solid, also Duquesne district, Everything favorable; 2,600 men.

## Banker Seligman Dead.

CORONADO, Cal., April 23.-Jesse Selignan, of J. and S. Seligman, bankers of New York and London, died at the Hotel del Coronado at 9 a. m. to-day of pneumonia and Bright's disease. He came to Coronado four days ago, direct from New York, with his wife and daughter. His condition had become so serious on his arrival that all the members of his family were telegraphed for, but he died before their arrival.

Mr. H. T. Goodwin, member of the general executive board of the International Association of Machinists of, Cheyenne, Wyo., who is on his way to Richmond, Va., to attend the annual meeting, was in the city visiting friends.

He stole a kiss. With flashing eyes The maiden asked him how he dared To take a girl so by surprise, For such an insult unprepared.

So wroth she seemed, the young man th His hasty act had not been wise, And thinking to appease her wrath He hastened to apologize.

Fatal mistake! For hardly had The girl his first excuses heard, Than, really angry now, she turned And left him there without a word. So all young men, bear this in mind: In sight of maidens worldly wise, It's sometimes wrong to steal a kiss.

But always to apologize.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

M. Mounet-Sully believes in his art, he akes it in earnest, he feels the passions of his character, and not simulates them, as some of our players do. This is, perhaps, in his own case the secret of his magnetism, of the in-tense sympathy that you feel for him in such a character as Hamlet. I have never for a noment felt with a Hamlet in the scene with the ghost before. There is always the utter the ghost before. There is always the utter lack of reality, the absolute unfaith in the ghost as a real spirit. Mounet-Sully so vividly shows the conflict of his emotions, so hopelessly sinks under the horror of his father's story, that you are forced to give the whole seene credence, to participate for a fleeting moment with the actor in his midnight vigit. This Hamlet of his is emotional and intense in its difference from others that we are acqualated with. He gives way to his feelings unrestrainedly; also the character is clearly and skillfully drawn. One is impressed with the feeling while listening to him that whether his is the right conception or not it is a strong. his is the right conception or not it is a strong, a picturesque, and a satisfying one.

An American woman, married to a strong, healthy, progressive, "typical Western," American man, yields momentarily to the fascination of an European "aristocrat" and allows him to caress her. This is the principal scene and the motive in "Aristocracy."
We are familiar with the play and with many of the excellent company that brings it. This scene in it has a fascination that shows Bronson Howard's power as much as it does the strength of Miss Walsh and Mr. Louis Massen and Mr. Kent. That one leaves the play sen and Mr. Kent. That one leaves the play with an intense feeling of repugnance may be deemed a tribute to them all.

The pleasingly light comedy of Sardou's 'Americans Abroad" takes an American famlly to France and through various tribulations and temptations and finally marries the two girls to two handsome men and fools the villain. The cleverest scene in the play is the last. The artist lover, Mr. Gilmour, and the American girl with the millions, Miss Mand Harrison, have had a quarrel. She has suspected him, and despite her protestations he leaves her forever. She is heartbroken. The other lover, the lover of the other girl, attempts to pacify the wounded feelings of Mr.
Gilmour. He leads Mr. Gilmour into the
room and begins to talk about the breaking
of the engagement, insinuating that Mr.
Gilmour knows something of the young
lady's character that makes him give her
the Gilmour (and int) Mr. Gilmour lady's character that makes him give her up. Mr. Gilmour (and isn't Mr. Gilmour elever?) does not understand the insinuations. He protests that it is only a quarrel with the lady. The other man smiles and says he is very good in his pretext, but that they are men of the world, and of course both fully understand that is only chivalry on Gilmour's part to shield Miss Harrison's name, Gilmour words angrey and takes Miss Harrison's name, Gilmour wows angrey and takes Miss Harrison's part to smead Miss Harrison's name, Gil-inour grows angry and takes Miss Harrison in his arms and swears to kill some one. Then everybody bursts out laughing, and he sees that he has been duped.

Miss Harrison is a particularly pleasing American girl. She is arch and enticing, and has besides much ability and dramatic power,

#### IN A MALE ROLE.

Daughters of a West Virginia Farmer Discovered to Be Foodpads.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 23 .- One of the roughest regions in this section of West Virginia is on the ridge road between Twelve Pole and Toms Creek, in Wayne county, about twenty miles south of this city.

Recently a number of men passing over it it was supposed, a couple of men, but when William Balengee was stopped and relieved of \$100 last night on his way home by the two people he kepta sharp lookout and found that the two highwaymen were women in at night on horseback have been held up by, that the two highwaymen were women in disguise. He says they were Misses Ella and Tima Gore, daughters of a respectable farmer, He reported the matter to their people, and the mysterious gang on the Toms creek ridge has been cleared up.

#### PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

Expert Weeks' Report on the Decline of

Old Oil Fields.

Decline in the production of petroleum in the older fields and increase in the newer fields are the notable features of Special Agent Joseph D. Weeks, of the United States Geological Survey. Other features are the decline in stocks

held at the wells, increase in price over the previous year, increase in exports and suc-cesses attained in the refining of limestone ofls,

put of petroleum, the production being 54,-291,980 barrels. The stocks of crude petroleum in the Appalachian oil fields at the be-ginning of the year were 17,615,244 barrels, against 16,002,857 for the corresponding period of 1892. At the close of 1893 stocks had fallen to

11,900,711 barrels, a decline of 6,714,533 bar-rels. The average value of certificate oil in the Appalachian fields increased over 8 cents The total exports for the calendar year, in-

clusive of crude, refined, and residuum, was 804,221,230 gallons, the largest ever recorded, gallons.

While petroleum, says the report, has been the report, because the report of the report of

while perfore m, says the report, has been found in nearly every state and territory in the Union, there are few localities in which it is produced in paying quantities.

Practically the entire production is from the Appalachian fields, Ohio and Indiana, the Fiorence fields of Colorado, and the southern California fields. It is believed, says the report that the oil-producing regions. says the report, that the oil-producing regions of West Virginia will be extended still further southward; that Wyoming will be a large pro-ducer in the future, and that Indiana will in-

crease its product. crease its product.

An aggregate of 607.869,164 barrels of crude petroleum has been produced in the country since the beginning of operations in Pennsylvania in 1859, Eighty per cent, of this bas come from the Pennsylvania and New York

## Bimetallic Convention.

DENVER, Col., April 23 .- A C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallic Association, has issued a call for a meeting to assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of May, proximo, composed of represent-atives from the United States, South and Central America, and old Mexico, and all of the states thereof.

Breach of Promise Suit. Madison, Ind., Arril 23,-Gertrude Moore, daughter of Prof. Moore, of Hanover, has entered suit here for \$10,000 dramages for breach of promise of a marriage contract against Paul R. Senriff, of Burlington, Iowa, a student at the college. Scarff is a member of the senior class, stands high so-cially and is wealthy, talented, and brilliant.

Gambling Rooms Closed in Denver. DENVER, Col., April 23 .- The forty odd gambling houses in Denver were all promptly closed at noon to-day, in compliance with the order of the new police judge. Some of them are making arrangements to carry on business beyond the city limits. Pool rooms are

# Howard Smith and Mary Lomax, colored,

got into a quarrel in Magunder alley, between Seventeenth, Eighteenth, I and K streets northwest, about 4 o'clock yes-terday afternoon. Howard cut Mary in the right thigh with a penknife, inflicting a pain-ful wound. He then fled and has as yet es-

CHICAGO, April 23 .- A bill for a receiver and

an injunction was filed in the United States circuit coars to-day against the National Lin-seed Oil Company, otherwise known as the Provost Pepper Resigns.
Philadelphia, April 23.—At a special meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to-day Dr. Pepper reigned his position as provost.

Blissfield is Burning.
Tolado, Ohio, April 23.—Blissfield, twenty niles from here, is burning. Several engines have just started for the fire. PROMOTIONS ON MERIT.

ecretary Hoke Smith Places Himself on After repeated conferences with the heads of bureaus, Secretary Smith yesterday issued the following order, which it is stated will be

rigidly enforced:

First—Each commissioner or director in charge of an office or bureau in the Interior Department shall keep a record of the clerks and other comployes in the classified service within his bureau who from time to time have shown special qualifications fitting them for promotion to higher positions, or who, on the other hand, have shown themselves incompetent for the work in which they have been engaged, noting in said record the special traits of versatility, adaptability, scholastic acquirements, and directive power manifested, or on the other hand, particulars wherein deficiency has been shown. Second—Each commissioner or director may at his discretion organize a board from his deputies, chief clerks, chiefs of division, or other cierks in supervisory positions, whose duty it shall be to aid the commissioner or director in the preparation of such record.

Third—The daily record of efficiency shall be kept as heretofore, on which shall be noted in respect to each clerk his attendance, effective industry, and deportment, and from this record, together with information gathered by the commissioner through sources which he may deem reliable, the true proficiency of each clerk shall be determined.

Four—It is to be expressly understood that pro-

be determined.

Four—It is to be expressly understood that pro

Four-It is to be expressly uncerned. Outside influence interferes with the proficiency of the service. If a commissioner or director of a buser reason to believe that a clerk has research to outside influence to secure his advanceent he shall note it to his discredi ment he shall note it to his discredit.

Five—Each commissioner or director shall report quarterly on the last days of March, June, September and December to the Secretary of the Interior the two classes of clerks herein described, together with such recommendations for promotion, reduction and dismissal as the good of the service may require.

HOKE SMITH, Secretary,

#### UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

Two Plans of Settlement Will Be Submitted to Congressional Committee. Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, one of the govern

nent directors, and one of the receivers o the Union Pacific Railroad Company, we before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday for several hours. During this time a full and free discussion of the present status of the company's affairs was had. He outlined to the committee a scheme had. He outlined to the committee a scheme by which he believed the government would be guaranteed the debt now due by the rail-road. His scheme was that an issue of \$250,000,000 in bonds be authorized. Out of this amount a sufficient amount could be sold for the benefit of the holders of the first mortrage bonds now in existence; about \$50,000,000 could be taken by the government in satisfaction of its debt, and the remaining \$150,000,000 might be used for the settlement of all the remaining indebtedness of the road F. L. Stetson, of New York, appeared in bethe Drexels, Pierreport Morgan, and others, the said these creditors were formulating a plan of settlement which they would be ready to submit to Congress next week. It was thereupon decided to hear this committee of creditors on May 1.

### METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CASE.

Company Will Be Obliged to Walve Technicalities and Pay Indebtedness

resterday being the third Monday in the month, under the rules it was devoted to business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Carpenters' Council, organized August 18, 1998, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Davis' reply was as follows:

After the reading of the journal Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), pursuing the policy mapped out by him last Saturday in retaliaion upon the Democratic side for obstructing pension legislation, objected to its approval. When the motion was made to approve the journal he forced the yeas and nays. Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Richardson under the

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Richardson under the new quorum-counting role were appointed tellers to note those present and refusing to vote, but as more than a quorum appeared on the roll-call, they were not called on by the Speaker for a report. The journal was approved, 212-0. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence.

After the call of committees for reports, the House proceeded with District of Columbia business, resuning consideration of the bill to change the motive power of the Metropolitan Street Ballway Company, which was under discussion on two previous District days. der discussion on two previous District days.

A question as to whether the company should pay outright a judgment for \$147,000, now pending on appeal, before receiving the extension privileges it desired, or should waive legal technicalities and abide by the wave legal technications and abode by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in a trial of the case on its merits, was discussed for two hours, when a vote was had upon the former proposition, offered in the shape of an amendment by Mr. Hopkins

Mr. Hopkins' amendment was lost, 109-113. Mr. Hopkins amendment was lost, 103-113.
The other proposition, offered as an amendment by Mr. Richardson, to force the company to waive technicalities and abide by the decision of the court as to the amount of its indebtedness to the District, was adopted. The bill was passed as amended.

Capitol Memorial Tablet. The Vice President laid before the Senate yesterday a letter from the chairman of the centennial committee on the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, asking permission

to erect a bronze tablet to commemorate the In the same connection Senator Voorhees In the same connection Senator Voornees introduced a joint resolution, which was agreed to, providing for the placing of a tablet on the Capitol to commemorate the laying of the corner-stone by President George Washington on September 18, 1723. In answer to a question from Senator Gray, he said he supposed there would be no private name in the inscription on the tablet, although he had no direct information on the

Senator Gray said the good taste of the promoters of the enterprise was sufficient guarantee that nothing of the kind would be done, but he wished to make sure.

Shakespeare By Able Amateurs. The three hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was appropriately celebrated vesterday evening by the Carroll Institute Dramatic ing by the Carroll Institute Dramatic Club in the hall of the institution. Scenes from Romeo and Juliet, Merchant of Venice, Twelith Night, Julius Cessar, and Hamlet were presented in excellent form by the company, which is composed of Messrs, V.E. Lynch, E. J. Walsh, J. Cocker, J. J. Pearson, P. Leach, M. F. Halleran, George O'Connor, C. T. Daly, J. J. Nolan, J. S. Moran, Mrs. G. Robertson, and the Misses Helene, Lackeye, Nora, Cocker, and Anita Helene Lackeye, Nora Cocker, and Anita Hendrie. The company was ably assisted by the institute orehestra and the Alphene trio.

Herbert Praises Benham. Secretary Herbert has written the following letter to Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham: 'Upon your retirement I desire to express to you the department's appreciation of the ability and good judgment shown by you in guarding American interests while in com-mand of the South Atlantic station. Your prompt and decisive action at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in giving full protection to the United States commerce merits special commenda-tion, and I congretulate you upon such a happy termination of a long and honorable career on the active list of the navy.

More Indians Coming. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has given to the Osage Indian nation permission to send delegates to Washington to discuss reservation matters. The party which will leave in a few days, will comprise

Principal Chief Nokohwonshetongar, ex-Chief Black Dog, National Secretary James Bigheart, Peter Bigheart, Mekewohkoinkah, and Hulohkahlah. Has Been to Bermuda. Rev. John L. Egberts, of Marblehead, Mass. rector of St. Michael Episcopal church, is in Washington for a short visit, on the wayhome

McKane Case on Briefs. The case of John Y. McKane was called up n the Supreme Court yesterday, but no attortorneys for McKane appeared. Instead there came forward Attorney E. M. Shepherd, for the state of New York, who read an affidavit from Attorney Shipman, explaining his ab-sence. McKane's attorney pleaded that he had only heard last Monday that the case had been set down for trial yesterday, and that he had on Tuesday begun an important jury trial in the circuit court of New York, in which he was

case was still in progress he had been unable to prepare a brief or to appear in person.

Justice Gray inquired whether McKane's attorney had moved to have his case in the other court postponed, but there was no information on that point. Mr. Shenherd said that McKane hitherto had been represented by two other attorneys, while Mr. Griffin has played a silent part in his case, but no explation of the failure of his colleagues to appear had been offered. Mr. Shepherd expressed his willingness to submit the case for the appellee on briefs. Chief Justice Fuller decided to take the case on briefs and to give McKane's counsel until Friday to file his brief.

### MR. PEFFER'S YESTERDAY.

The Kansas Senator Good on Talking and on Listening Also.

The committee from the New Jersey and ennsylvania textile workers, which remained in Washington after the main body of the delegation left Saturday to confer with the Populist Senators, had a conference with Sentor Peffer at his committee room yesterday, and, besides presenting him with copies of their memorial to Congress protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill, talked with him at length as to what they regarded as the objectionable features of the proposed tariff. Mr. Peffer did not commit himself to any

Mr. Peffer did not commit nimsen to any course of action.

During the morning session a bill was introduced by request by Senator Peffer, "to dispose of idle labor and discourage idle wealth in the District of Columbia," which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. He also sought to take up from the calendar his resolution for the appointment of a committee on communication pointment of a committee on communication or the appointment of a committee or communication—his "Coxey committee"—but the motion was lost, ayes 16; noss 28. A House bill for the protection of birds and animals in Yellowstone Park was passed.

#### A HANDSOME TRIBUTE.

Carpenters' Council Remember Congress-

man Davis for His Patrotic Effort. Representative Davis of Kansas, found an mmense bouquet of roses on his deak when he entered the House yesterday. It was accompanied by the following letter. CARPENTERS' COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Typographical Temple, No. 425 G. Street N. W., APRIL 20, 1894.

Hox. John Davis:

DEAR SIE—At the regular meeting of the above Council, held on this date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a mass meeting of carpenters,

preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, At a mass meeting of carpenters, held for the purpose of advancing the interest of organized labor, in Typographical Temple, the Hon. John Davis, representative in Congress of Kansas, made an able and carnest address on questions of vital importance to the people in general and organized labor in particular, and Whereas, A certain city paper of limited circulation, in an editorial commenting on said address, describes it as "idiotic, ranting, etc.; therefore be it. Resolved by the Carpenters' Council, of Washington, D. C., That the said address was a manly, straightforward, and truthful discussion on the present great depression, the causes thereof and the remedies to be applied; and oe it further.

Resolved, That we tender the Hon, John Davis our sincere thanks, assuring him of our appreciation of his kinguises to see and wish, his pure-

our sincere thanks, assuring him of our appre-ciation of his kindness to us, and wish him suc-cess in the cause of the people he so ably

Mr. Davis' reply was as follows:

Washington, D. C. April 25, 1884.

Messes, E. L. McClelland and W. E. Hogg, C. O. Woodward and Theodore Perry, Committee: My Dear Sins and Brothers; I desire to say that your magnificent bouquet of roses reached my desk in fine, fresh condition. Its beauty and fragrance attracted attention and inquiry, and I was proud to say that It was sent me as a mark of appreciation by the Carpenters' Council of this city for the part I took in your most pleasant and profitable meeting of workingmen in Typographical hall on Wednesday evening of last week I value this beautiful and web-thosen memento most highly, and will preserve the memory of it long after the tender flowers have faded.

But, my, brothers, the expression of your noble sentiments of patriotic manhood over the signa-

But, my, brothers, the expression of your noble sentiments of patriotic manhood over the signature of Mr. P. L. O'Brien, secretary, which accompanied this bouquet of selected roses, are if possible more valued and more enduring. You justly resent the criticisms of a public journal of this city, which seems to labor under the impression that men who work with their hands have no rights which the organs of an idle aristocracy are bound to respect. Another journal of this city, in bold headlines, styled my humble and innocent lecture a "flery speech to workingmen." And yet, in its unfriendly notice, it was compelled to admit that my only remedy for expendence of the compelled to admit that my only remedy for ex-

city, in bold headlines, styled my humble and innocent lecture a "flery speech to workingmen." And yet, in its unfriendly netice, it was compelled to admit that my only remedy for existing evils "was in legislation." The Journal to which you have alluded having no tabent or intelligence to state or discuss my remarks, called them "idiotic and ranting."

In my opinion, it is a burning shame that a quiet and orderly meeting of workingmen, discussing their own special and mutual interests, sliting with open doors after previous invitation to all to come, cannot be decently and alarly reported, that their sentiments may stand or fall on their nerits. The wholesale stander and misrepresentation which you so middly and justify condemn tends to bigot misunderstandings and to array class against class in the most dangerous manner. To deliver a "dery speech" to workingmen, or to bankers, or to any other men in these times of public nervousness, would be criminal, and to falsely state that such a speech had been delivered is more so. Such a course tends to destroy confidence in the existing peace of society, as well as in the journal committing the dangerous offense.

I have never delivered a fiery speech to an audience in my life, though I have been in the habit of addressing assembliages of people on subjects of interest for more than forty years; and I am glad that you have voluntarily enabled me to prove that I did not channe the long established habit of my life on last Wednesday evening. In my judgment 'va man never gains by using pepper sauce instead of brains." A cause is never permanently benefited by its advocates being "flery," nor do false reports of public meetings redound to the credit of the public press or to the peace of society.

I close, my brothers, by expressing to you my great pleasure in accepting your beautiful token of appreciation of my services and your maniy defense of the men who desire to peacefully assemble and discuss questions of importance to every free citizen of the reliable. It was

lefense of the men who desire to peacefully as-semble and discuss questions of importance to very free citizen of the republic. I know that our patriotic courage will be approved by the nen of the glorious state which, in part, repre-ent in this house, and by the noble brothers of reganized labor of every calling in all parts of our great and beloved country:

Fraternally yours.

JOHN DAVIS.

## 400

Chairman Wilson's Condition Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee is back after a month with his father in Mexico and Texas. He says Mr. Wilson, sr., will start for the North in about Wilson, sr., will start for the North in about two weeks, stopping at Asheville, N. C., for a time and then coming to Washington. There is little prospect, however, of his tak-ing up congressional work for some time. He has attempted recently to keep track of pro-posed Senate amendments to the tariff bill and to write letters, but the task brought on headaches, and had to be abandoned. He regained his flesh and is looking well, but his strength will not permit any extended exhis strength will not permit any extended ex-

A Question of Customs Authority. The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the ction of the circuit court for the southern district of New York in reviewing the decision of the board of appraisers upon the valuation placed by the collector of the port upon the paper florins of Austria-Hungary. Invoices of imported goods were based upon their value in paper florins. The collector ap-praised them on the basis of 48.2 cents a florin, praised them on the basis of 48.2 cents a horin, which was the value of gold florins, but the importer, A. Klingenberger, protested that the paper florin was worth but 32 cents. The board of appraisers reversed the decision of the collector and was sustained by the circuit court. The Supreme Court yesterday held that the power to modify the collector's decision was vested only in the Secretary of the

## NOTES FROM HOUSE AND SENATE.

The House bill for the protection of birds and animals in the Yellowstone National park was passed by the Senate yesterday. The experts of the Dockery investigating con nittee will go to New York in a few days to it restigate the New York custom house. Senator Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, yesterday reported Senator White's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make an annual statement of the accounts between the government and the various states.

The Supreme Court decided yesterday the case of Robert L. Wharton against the sheriff of Appomattox county, Virginia, which involves the regulations governing oyster fisheries in the waters and between and belonging to the two states, Justice Field delivering the opinion of the court, and deciding in favor of Wharton and against Virginia.

Representative Campbell has introduced a bill for the assembling of Congress on the first Monday of March, instead of December 1, annually. He says that the will of the people, as expressed at Congressional elections, is not properly and promptly executed by the present system, which delays the meeting of Congress for thirteen months after the November election, when a new Congress is chosen.

# REPUBLICANS THESE ARE

League of Clubs Officers Discuss Questions of Party Policy.

PLANNING TO MEET AT DENVER

A General Sentiment in Favor of Reducing Southern Representation in Conventions. Senators, Members and Old Campaigners . Present at the Conferences.

The executive committee of the national Republican league met here yesterday at the Arlington hotel. One of the principal objects of the meeting is to discuss arrangements for the seventh annual league convention, which will be held in Denver June 26 next.

William K. Burchinell, the Colorado member of the committee, stated what had been done by the people of Denver and Colorado for the entertainment of the delegates. Among other attractive features of the meeting will be a three days' excursion through the mountains, with stops at Cripple Creek, Manitou Springs, and other points of inter

The question of railroad rates will be discussed, and before an adjournment of the meeting an announcement of rates from principal points in the East probably will be made. President Tracey stated that the Denver meet-ing would be the largest in the history of the

The question of reorganizing the Southern The question of reorganizing the Southern League will be discussed and a report on this subject probably will be made by Messrs, Pray, Springer and Flanagan. Another important question which will be discussed informally is that of making a change in the basis of representation at national conventions. tions.

The executive committee has no jurisdiction of this matter and will assume none, but

will try to ascertain what is the general opinion of prominent Republicans throughout the country on the proposition. It has been contended that as the matter now stands, with two representatives for each congressional district, the southern states have an unjust advantage and can easily dominate the national conventions. advantage and can easily dominate the national conventions.

The proposed change allows one delegate for each number of Republican votes cast at the preceding national election, and by this change the states that give the largest Republican votes would have the largest representation. At the state largue convention held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 5th instant, the delegates recognized the justice of this claim and passed a resolution endorsing it.

were present at yesterday's meeting:

Col. Isaac Trumbo, San Francisco, William E.
Burchinell, Denver, Dr. George W. Marshail,
Miltord, Del.; Senator Dubois of Idaho, proxy
for H. G. Gwinn, G. B. Fray of Des Moines, Lowa,
proxy for C. C. Dowell; George E. Gaither, R.,
Baltimore, Representative F. J. Hainer, Nebraska; Jaines A. Branchard, Now York city,
Henry W. Gardner, Cheinnati, Representative
John B. Robinson of Pennsylvania, proxy for L.
G. McCauley, Henry E. Tiepke, Rhode Island; E.
S. Asheroff, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. H. dell. Clay,
Va.; Representative John L. Wilson, Spokane,
Wash,; Senator Carey, Wyo, and D. A. Ray of
Washington, D. C.
Joseph H. Manley of Angusta, Me; J. S. Clarkson of Des Moines, Iowa; Major Negley of Alsbama, O. R. Rosenkraus of Milwaukee, and
others will be on hand.

The afternoon session was devoted to exwere present at yesterday's meeting:

The afternoon session was devoted to ex-centive business, formulating plans for the convention to be held in Denver June 26, and hearing expressions of opinion from delegates from different sections on the proposed change in the basis of representation in the national convention. The following committees to make preparations for the Denver

convention were appointed:

On Transportation—President William W.
Tracey and Secretary A. B. Humphrey, representing the league; W. K. Burchinell, of Colorado, and Cel. Isaac Trumbo, of California, representing the West; Henry A.
Haigh, of Michigan, and T. E. Byrnes, of Minneson, from the central states; George R. Minnesota, from the central states George R. Gaither, jr., of Maryland, Henry Gleason, of New York, and Henry F. Piepke, of Rhode Island, from the East, and F. S. Asheroft, of Tennessee, and W. E. Riley, of Kentucky, from the South.

On Arrayesments—President Traces, and

from the South.

On Arrangements—President Tracey and Secretary Humphrey, Senator J. T. Dubois, W. K. Burchineli, Henry E. Tiepke, J. A. Blanchard, and Col. H. de B. Clay.

Committee to prepare topics for discussion and plans for league work to be presented to the convention—President Tracey, Secretary Humphrey, and Henry E. Tiepke.

It was decided to since several league trains It was decided to start special league trains

It was decided it start special league trains from Nashville. New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Boston, thus forming five dis-tinct lines to bring delegates from all loca-tions to the convention. One of the most important subjects consid-

ered was the question of what action, if any, the league should take in regard to the matter of change of representation in the national convention. If any action is taken it will be in the form of a recommendation from the Denver convention to the national committee asking that the question may be submitted to the next convention for its decision. The sentiment expressed was overwhelmingly in favor of a change. Secretary Humphrey has been industriously

collecting expressions of opinion on the sub-ject during the past year from representative Republicans, and he is in favor of a change. This evening was devoted to a conference be-tween representatives from the national com-mittee, members of the congressional com-mittee, and delegates from the league, for the surpose of manufac out a plan of political purpose of mapping out a plan of political work for the coming campaigns. Among work for the coming campaigns. Among those present were:

James S Clarkson of Iowa, Cel. Isaac Trumbo of San Francisco, William K. Burchinell of Denver, Dr. George W. Marshall of Millord, Del. Senator F. T. Dubols of Idaho, G. B. Fray of Des Moines, George B. Gaither, Jr., Representative E. J. Halner of Newska, James A. Blanchard of New York, Benry E. Tiepke of Pawtucket, R. L. E. S. Ashrott of Naswille, F. B. Sielgh of Columbia, S. C., Col. H. de Clay of Newport News, Va., Representative J. L. Wilson of Washington, Senator J. M. Carey of Wyoming, D. A. Ray of the Diatrict of Columbia, Gen. Babecck, chairman of the congressional committee, ex-Governor Hull.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Philadelphia, president of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, came before the conference during the evening by invitation to exonce during the evening by invitation to express her views concerning Republican plans for the future. The business of the executive committee as a whole was concluded last night, but several of the committees will remain in the city for several days carrying out the plans formulated at the conference.

The committee which was appointed at the Louisville convention of the jeague to inquire into the condition of the party in the South will meet to-day to formulate the report, which it will make to the Denver convention.

it will make to the Denver convention. Mrs. Cleveland at the Theater. Mrs. President Cleveland and party occupied a box at the Academy of Music last night to witness the performance of "Ameri-cans Abroad." Among those who accom-panied Mrs. Cleveland were Mrs. Secretary Bissel, Mrs. Secretary Hoke Smith, and Mrs. Benedict, of New York. The entire house contained a fashionable audience.

Surg. John W. Ross ordered before a retiring board. Chief Engineer I. R. McNary de-tached from the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard and granted threemonths' sick leave.



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